

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JUNE 10, 1868.

Party, in the effort to confirm and perpetuate its power, blunders over principles most sacred, adopts policies necessarily suicidal, and seems effected oftentimes, with that sort of blindness, which under the inspiration of passion, literally rushes to destruction. Neither history nor philosophy has lessons sufficiently impressive, for the education of parties. They can only be taught by their own experience. The leadership of a revolutionary party, almost always passes from its ablest, to its most reckless members. Its very madness invades defeat, disgrace, destruction.

If any doubt the truth of these assertions, it must be, because they forget the teachings of the very recent past, and shut their eyes to the premonitions of the present. Who has forgotten that time of sadness and sorrow, when the "Union" summoned to the flag, in battle array, the noblest army ever marshaled by any Government on earth? The Union and the Constitution, as handed down from the revolutionary fathers—they must be preserved. The nation said "amen." In the progress of the conflict, which was emphatically sectional, it was deemed necessary to proclaim freedom to the slave, and subsequently to confirm the doubtful proclamation, by an amendment to the Constitution. All the while the door of reconciliation swung wide open upon its hinges, and patriotism, (a word by the way, never once mentioned in the Bible) with bleeding eyes, wept over the defection of our "erring Southern sisters," who were tenderly woken back to the embrace of the Union. Finally however, the Appomattox apple tree witnessed the death of the rebellion. Slavery's preservation or destruction of which (we will not now attempt to decide) had caused the war, had received its death blow, and new measures are necessary.

It is said that nations like individuals sometimes need bleeding. As regards the South, if material prosperity, worldly pride—the result perhaps of a social organization *en masse*, had produced that sort of plethora, which can only be relieved by venesection, surely the South had the full benefit of the practice. She bled to syncope. She needed restoration, and sitting up amidst her Northern nurses, she begged for peace—the quiet, the repose essential to recuperation. Exhausted, emperored, disarmed, demoralized, she asked piteously to be left alone in her desolation, until sitting among the graves of her slain she could learn resignation to what she accepted as her fate. When she asked for peace she was promised it, and shortly afterwards garrisons of negro soldiers were sent to preserve and defend it. We will also send, said their generous conquerors, agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to watch over the nation's wards, the emancipated slaves, to protect them against the cruelty and rapacity of their former masters. They cannot read. They cannot sign their names to contract for labor. They are ignorant, degraded, have almost had the lineaments of manhood effaced by ages of oppression. Such was the plea for the introduction of the Freedmen's Bureau!

But the rebellious States cannot remain always under military rule, even, when the military was only used as auxiliary to the freedmen's bureau. Oh no! They must be reconstructed. How? Suffer the rebels to vote? Oh no! That were insufferable. For although they had surrendered at discretion—given up their arms, they were rebels still. Nevertheless they must come back into the Union and that too with republican constitutions. The whites, such as will consent, must purge themselves of their treason, and uniting with the loyal element (the negro) must come into the national councils, prepared gratefully to reward the fanaticism which freed him, by giving to it a new lease of power.

Time was, when intelligence and virtue were the only safe basis for republican institutions. The public was taxed to educate the masses *pro bono publico*. But that was the white public. It had to be educated up to the standard of intelligence necessary to the safe exercise of the elective franchise. The negro in the meantime, it is discovered, only needs legislation to fit him for the governing power. He, the ignorant, degraded, oppressed, caricature of a man, who needs as the ward of the nation, a guardian to protect him, is the very element from whose loyal heart and tenacious brain, at the touch of the radical wand, is to flow the water of regeneration to the treason sick South! And the white people of the nation must endorse all this—must sanction such bare-faced inconsistency under penalty of being called copperheads or rebels!

But is the Southern heart disloyal? It certainly hates radical rule. So do we! Yet never did an American revere the Constitution and appreciate the Union it provides more than he whose brain and heart and hand have given expression to these thoughts. Military rule will not make the South loyal. What fool does not know this? Has it made Ireland loyal to England, Hungary to Austria, or Poland to Russia? The South has neither freedom of the press nor freedom of speech in the presence of the military satrapies who execute military radical rule over a people who have never been permitted to lose for one moment the consciousness that they were a conquered people. They have been finally handed over to the government of their former slaves, who literally mould the form and dictate the expression of radical hate towards the ladies and gentlemen who are subject to the power and of course to the insults of all such men as Wade, Sumner and Butler. Whatever measures are known as most repugnant to Southern tastes, education and habit, these, the African Solon and Lycurgus, mercilessly inflict upon them a bidding of their mentors. Sitting beneath the protection of Federal bayonets they tell the white population that they can never become a part of the governing power of their respective States until they swear, never to attempt to change the organic law, which makes the public convenience in which they travel, to change the beds in which they sleep, and the schools in which their children are educated, coin money to which they travel, and the hotel rooms in which their children are educated common to both races.

We have amongst us, here in Kentucky, men who condemn all these measures, but support the men who uphold them. That is, they support for office men they never saw and only know by their public record, and repudiate the principles and policy, without which they know nothing whatever of the men. Credit Judaeus, &c.

REPUDIATING THE EXTREMISTS WITH A VENGEANCE.

The New York Times, attempting to show that the Chicago platform repudiates the extremists on the question of suffrage:

"Well, the platform has not the faintest recognition of the principle which the extremists declare. On the contrary, while asserting that 'the guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the States' is 'a fundamental principle of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained,' the second resolution explicitly affirms that 'the question of suffrage is of little importance to the people of those states.' The extremists are, then, worse off; they are repudiated. The convention might have allowed the subject to go default. It has instead, reaffirmed its adhesion to the good old doctrine which concedes to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise."

Has it indeed? Are you quite sure? The Louisville Journal says: "The 'good old doctrine,' as the Times once understood it, does not concede that a State can be 'compromised by rebellion,' in the sense of incurring a forfeiture of its constitutional rights or any of them but, on the contrary, asserts that the responsible agents of rebellion are not States but individuals, for whose punishment accordingly the Constitution provides, while omitting all provision for the punishment of States, which are viciously punished or exposed to punishment in the persons of their offending citizens. A State as such, according to 'the good old doctrine,' can not commit rebellion, and of course can not be 'compromised' by it, though its citizens may be; but their rebellion cannot compromise the State; it compromises themselves only. The State remains immutable and indefeasible. Such is 'the good old doctrine,' as once understood by the Times itself; but that was in the good old times, which have deplorably changed, and their New York namesake has changed with them. We on that account will not press the point, but will reason with the Times from its present point of view.

The Times now interprets 'the good old doctrine' as conceding 'to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise.' Waiving the absurdity of the Times's present interpretation, let us see whether or not the Chicago platform affirms 'the good old doctrine' even in this sense, utterly inadmissible as it is. 'The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South,' says the platform "was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained.' The extremists are, then, worse off; they are repudiated. The convention might have allowed the subject to go default. It has instead, reaffirmed its adhesion to the good old doctrine which concedes to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise."

The Radicals have added another to their long list of outrages. On Wednesday the House of Representatives gave the seal to which Gen. MORGAN had been elected to COLUMBUS DELANO. It was too gross a violation of decency to command a full party vote in its favor, and several Republicans voted that MORGAN was entitled to the seal. DELANO was sworn in immediately.

The election in Oregon, on the 1st of June, resulted in a Democratic triumph. A Democratic Congressman was elected by one thousand majority. All the county tickets are Democratic except Marion, which gives a Republican majority of three hundred. Portland City gives 21 Democratic majority. The Legislature and county officers are nearly all Democrats.

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On Tuesday the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of HENRY STANBURY as Attorney-General. We presume that this is to punish him for his able defense of President JOHNSON. It is not probable that any man will be confirmed who will give the President an honest opinion on any legal question.

MARRIED.

WARNER—GORHAM.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Millerton, Mr. Jacob Warner, of Owenton, Ky., to Miss Lida Gorham, Ceremony by Dr. T. Dray.

WARREN—HORN.—On the 27th of May, by the Rev. Dr. George W. Pitt, Ward, of Ripley, and Miss Viola F. Hoss, of Dover.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J. PETERS, of Montgomery—the present Appellate as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"BRIDE AND BRIDESMEN."—Essays for young men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of marriage—a guide to matrimonial felicit, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, BOX P., Philadelphia, Pa. may19@w&t@3m

ICU C. C. C. suffering from Throat and Lung disease. This is fully, when White Pine Compound will afford you speedy relief. It will cure your cough and strengthen your weak lung; and if you are troubled with Kidney Complaint, i. will be of great advantage to you. For sale by J. J. WOOD & BRO.

A CURE WITHOUT A CLOWN is to be found in the estimation of the boyish man suffering from the foolish humor of the blood by this sufferer needlessly, when a few bottles of Dr. J. Polan's famous doctor will effect a cure. For sale by J. J. WOOD & BRO.

MAYSVILLE MARKETS.

COFFEE—Common to choice 25c.

SEED—N. O., 15c; P. B., 13c; 14c; Duma, 14c; 15c; 16c; Soft Refined, 15c; 18c; Hard Refined, 18c; 20c.

MOLASSES—N. O., \$1; ½ bbl., \$1; 10c; P. B., 75c.

FLOUR—We quote at \$100 per cwt.

WHEAT—White (No. 1), \$2.00; No. 1 Red, 22c.

GRAIN—Rye, 51c; Oats, 46c; Corn, 30c; 36c.

FEATHERS—70c; 75c.

SOAPS—Cotton, 7c; English, 8c.

WOODS—Buckets, 52c; Tubs, next three, \$2.50; next eight, \$3.00; Washboard, \$2.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 15c; Bacon, from 12½ to 16c.

MACKEREL—Bld., No. 1, \$20.00; do, No. 2, \$20.50; No. 1, \$11; do, No. 2, \$10.50; ½ bbl., \$10.50; No. 1, \$6; do, No. 2, \$4.50; \$5.50. White Fish, 49c.

FEATHERS—70c; 75c.

SOAPS—Cotton, 7c; English, 8c.

WOODS—Buckets, 52c; Tubs, next three, \$2.50; next eight, \$3.00; Washboard, \$2.00.

TALLOW—per lb., 9 to 10c.

CANDLES—Tallow, 15c; Star, Boxes, 26c.

SODA—American, 7c; English, 8c.

WOODS—Buckets, 52c; Tubs, next three, \$2.50; next eight, \$3.00; Washboard, \$2.00.

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throw of ten State governments, the registration of their votes by military officers, and the transfer of all their powers to the despotic will of a single man? Will he be good enough to indicate some provision for the safety, or even the semblance of sanction, to the despotic protection of General Grant, who governs without any civil restraint eight millions of our people? It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that a more absolute monarch never despoiled a nation of its liberties. He is the Warwick of America, and kings, satrapies, and military governors rise and fall at his bidding.

AGRICULTURAL.

I think Mr. Merrill (Co. Gen't., April 23) is mistaken in regard to the cause of his bees going back to the parent hive, for very few, if any, of the bees would be alive at that time, that issued at the time of swarming, say eight months before. The more general cause of a swarm (issuing under the circumstances) is the hue or bustle of bees about the entrance of that hive; they almost invariably go where there is most activity. I will state a case in point, which ended in considerable mortification to me. About a year ago, I noticed that the bees from a particular hive were very bright, and "remembering that the queen, when introduced the fall before, was a splendid one, I forced a swarm, containing that queen, in order to put her into another hive, which became a queen, for a "breeder." The swarm being driven into the driving box was set on a sheet next to the box, and the bees driven became considerably agitated at the loss of their queen and many sallied out in search of her. At this instant I saw a small swarm (some forty feet distant) deserting its hive. I soon saw that the laun about the driven hive was attracting them to it. I covered it with a sheet. I then saw, by the motion of the bees, that they would go to swarm in the driving box, as a dozen bees had already alighted on it. I immediately covered it, and followed to see that, and they almost immediately returned to the hive from which they had issued. Now there were forty or fifty hives nearer the deserting hive than the one they selected. But the cream of the joke is to come yet, for in putting my forced swarm into new quarters, I watched to see how many of the queen, who was a fine specimen, one of the colony flushed across my mind that that was the queen from the deserting, hive, but I could hardly believe it possible—first from the fact that so very few bees from the deserting swarm had entered the hiving box, and second it was much more strange that they should receive a stranger queen under such circumstances; but I was forced very unwillingly to believe the anomaly a fact, by finding my beautiful queen enveloped in the unusual knot and dead.

Mr. Merrill asks the cause of the desertion. There are several reasons. First, the want of a sufficient number of bees to keep up a comfortable degree of heat in the hive; second, shortness of stores; third, a disagreeable condition of the hive, from mouldiness, dampness, or foul scents. Those who have raised many queens, find much difficulty in the desertion of our nuclei; neither does the queen, the fox remedy, nor the fox remedy in cases, for when you have a large number, several are apt to come out at a time. When one starts, the fox imparts the swarming fever to those in the vicinity, and, perhaps, in five minutes you will have a dozen nuded on the wing, and if your fertile queens are all ganged, your unfertile ones will be out, and in a short time they will be all in a pile on some nucleus, box, bush, or something else, and in the pile you will find all your less queens, excepting those who have a large knot of bees, and who, to many of your fertile queens, when the riot set, you disperse the crowd by the removal of all these queens, and the bees return to the several boxes, some getting five times their compliment, and others getting scarcely any, and all manifesting more or less hostility to the fertile queens in the boxes, some of which are very likely to be dead.

YOUNG GRASS FOR HAY.

It would be a wonderful advantage to the country if farmers could be induced to discontinue the suicidal practice of keeping their grain standing till it has become more like old than that which is raised. Not only are more than every hundred are partially or completely ruined for making good hay, and not only is the hay of a vastly inferior quality, but the land and the future crops of grass are both injured beyond the calculation of any common ability. Thus the consequences of this folly are hurtful in every way, beyond the estimate of ordinary conception. In the Country Gentleman the question was asked why the buttery in some of the older cows has been right all winter. It is because the cow in the case is that some clever or other hay has been fed which stood till it was nearly ripe, instead of being cut when coming into bloom. At any rate, there is no doubt of its being the effect of something eaten or drunk.

There is great imbecility in the excuse that where so many acres have to be harvested, it cannot be helped that the latter cut will be old, for if any man lacks the courage to employ sufficient hands to gather his hay as fast as it might be prepared when he is unfit for the occupation of so many acres. When a field of wheat is fit to cut, it is done, and men are found to do it, and it is the same with oats; but because, instead of losing the grain, in the case of grass standing too long the loss is not so palpable, at all events not to common observers, the farmer muddles along with about the usual force he employs at other seasons, regardless of the fact of hollow stems leaving up and wasted away, and a mass of worthless straw standing in the field, cap in it when cut, and has little more nourishment in it than the leaves which blow off the trees in the autumn.

WITCHING STRAWBERRIES.

Cultivators of strawberries are often puzzled to find a proper mulch for this delicious fruit. The best, in my estimation, is bright flax straw, which, if one does not have it on hand, can be bought almost anywhere for five or six dollars per ton. The great point in straw-berry covering is to apply something which will protect and keep warm without smothering the plants. In flax-straw we find just that quality for fruit is not smothered, it can be applied to any reasonable depth, and still leave a circulation of air; whereas, if wheat or oat-straw is used, a heavy fall of snow or even continued warm rains, are liable to pack it upon the plants and smother them.

Another reason for using flax-straw is that it contains in the lint of the straw, the very best fertilizer that can be applied to straw-berry beds; therefore the reason for using bright unbleached straw, for if the straw is bleached with rain its virtue goes. To this, to a skeptical person, would perhaps be a hard task, unless he will try the experiment. Still, persons who have long been in the business of rotting flax for the manufacturers, will tell you that the benefit the land receives from the washing of the straw, while going through the process of rotting, is sufficient to pay for the labor incurred. Every one who is acquainted with the cultivation of flax, is aware that it is generally regarded as a crop on land, and it does not seem probable that eight or fifteen bushels of flax-seed to the acre, together with the straw or woody part of the flax plant, could cause this detriment to the soil. Therefore it seems to follow that in the gum of the lint there must be something.

The result of flax rotting on grass is to cause it to thicken up and make a heavy growth. It is the same with strawberries, giving the plants a vigorous start in the spring, and increasing the yield amazingly.

Commission Merchants.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YOUNG LADIES'
Academy of the Visitation,

THIRD STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Establishment, occupying a healthy location, commanding a beautiful view of the Ohio River, is intended for the education of young ladies. An order founded by St. Francis De Sales, in 1610, offers the advantage of ample grounds, an extensive library, and a large hall for assemblies, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as will conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful inmates. The course of study includes Latin, Greek, Orthography, Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, Grammatic, Ancient and Modern History, Sacred and Profane History, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Algebra, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water on Velvet, Pastel Monochromatic, Plaid and Tinted, Wax and Hair Flowers. The Superintend, and others charged with the immediate care of the school, have had twenty years' experience in teaching, and will be vigilant in requiring an exact observance of the rules and regulations of the institution. The course of the Academic year, two examinations take place, in the month of June and December. The report of the former, a semi-annual report is transmitted to the parents or guardian of each young lady, and the annual report to the trustees. The parents of the pupils, as also special friends of the school, are invited to inspect the school at any time during the session. Pupils entered after the commencement of a Session will only be charged with such a portion of the fees as will be required to defray the expense, as far as may be made for those who may be withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, unless in case of death, or removal. The young ladies are at the end of each month assembled in presence of their teachers, and the superintend, and others charged with the care of the school, to receive a general examination of their studies, etc. The young ladies are at the end of each month assembled in presence of their teachers, and the superintend, and others charged with the care of the school, to receive a general examination of their studies, etc.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE,
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FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens, chamber, piano, parlor, dining room, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 Flower Vases, all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities: Japanese and toilet sets, plain and ornamental, silver plated, silver gilt, silver plate, steel, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

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R. ALBERT,
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CARPETS:

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, kemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, matting, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Curtains and curtain goods, GILT CORNICES.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,

and an elegant assortment of French and English Wall Paper

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"Dividers caused a considerable delay in the administration of the Government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the Department of State, and I am sorry to say, that for any further service as Secretary of State, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States,

Sodderly.

SADDLERY.

An excellent and large stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, HARNESS, AND TRACES,

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

OF Cincinnati prices.

FULL seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases, operating scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375. Each case, fine square grand Piano, at from \$400 to \$750.

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Second hand Pianos for sale, and takes in exchange. All piano rents

Invariably PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The best material and the most expert workmen employed.

Orders of all kinds promptly attended to, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Call on

JOHN ZECH*, Market st., East side, Maysville, Ky.

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FRESH ARRIVALS.

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250 lbs Louisville Lime, Cement.

100 " Plaster of Paris.

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